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(54) 【発明の名称】 球形転削工具

(57)【要約】

本発明は球面上に刃を配置した切削工具であって、前記 刃のヘリックス角がいずれの位置においても一定なもの を含む。これに従って、刃が一定なヘリックスを有しな がらエクセントリックリリーフ形態の刃リリーフ角を形 成させて、相対的に小さいリリーフ角と広いランド幅で 刃を補強して高い移送速度で運転することができ、よっ て、加工効率を大幅増加させる。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 球面上に刃を配置した切削工具であって、

前記刃のヘリックス角がいずれの位置においても一定であることを特徴とする 球形転削工具。

【請求項2】 前記球面上の一定へリックス角を基礎として所定領域が小さいリリーフ角と広いランド幅から成ることを特徴とする請求項1記載の球形転削工具。

【請求項3】 前記刃は胴体と同一の材料から成ることを特徴とする請求項1または2記載の球形転削工具。

【請求項4】 前記転削工具は鋼製の胴体に超軽合金、高速度鋼などの工具 材料から成る刃部を溶着または機械的手段で固着したことを特徴とする請求項1 または2記載の球形転削工具。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

(技術分野)

本発明は球面上に刃を形成しているボールエンドミル(Ball End Mills)、テーパーボールエンドミル(Taper Ball End Mills)などの球形転削工具に関し、特にエクセントリックリリーフ形態のリリーフ角を形成させることができるようにして、相対的に小さいリリーフ角と広いランド幅で刃を補強することができるため、高い移送速度で運転することができ、よって加工効率を大幅増加させることができる球形転削工具に関する。

[0002]

(背景技術)

従来のボールエンドミルのような球形転削工具の刃は、図1における通り、球面上の刃部分(球面刃先部もしくは球面刃先という)と外周上の刃部分(外周刃先部もしくは外周刃先という)から構成されており、球面刃先部が主切削刃(Main Cutting Edge,以下、主切刃という)としての機能を持ち、外周刃先部は球面刃先部の切削を補助したり(補助切削:Auxiliary Cutting)、球面上に刃を形成するための手段から成る。

[0003]

このような球形転削工具の外周刃先部と同一の位置に主切刃を配置した円筒形の転削工具(例:スクエアエンドミル等)の場合は、刃が工具中心軸に対し任意の一定の角度関係(一定螺旋角:Constant Helix angle;以下、一定へリックス角という)を容易に維持することができるため、加工物の材種や作業条件に適合するヘリックス角を付与することにより、工具性能を著しく向上させることができる。転削工具が一定ヘリックス角を有するようになると、そうでない場合に比べて刃の長さが延びて刃の単位長さ当たりの切削負荷が軽減され、連続して切削(連続切削;Continuous cutting)することができるので、切削時の外部衝撃を最小化する。また、被加工面の荒さ(Roughness)を向上させるなど、精密切削が可能であり、刃の寿命も延びる。これは、ヘリックスが傾斜角(Rake angle)でも可能であるた

めであるが、円筒形転削工具の場合、鋼(Steel) 切削用が30°前後の一定へリックスを有するのに比べて、アルミニウム用は大部分が45°前後の一定へリックスを有するという点からも容易に分かる。

[0004]

ヘリックス角はリードおよび工具直径と一定の相関関係を有しているが、この関係は、図2における通り、ヘリックス角を "H", リードを "L", 工具の直径を "D"とすると、t a n H π D/L と表示することができる。工具の直径が一定な "球形転削工具の外周刃先"や "円筒形転削工具の主切刃"は、リードを任意の値に設定すると、ヘリックス "H"が一定の値を有するようになったり、もしくは逆になって、前記の長所を容易に認識ことができる。

[0005]

反面、一定の角度のヘリックスを刃に付与して工具の性能を著しく向上させることができるにも拘わらず、球面刃先が工具中心軸と一定角度関係(一定ヘリックス角)を有する球形転削工具は出現していない。只、外周刃先とスムーズに連結される範囲で一定の相関関係や法則なしに球面上に刃を配列した状態ではあるが、図3の曲線①②③④などがその例である。これは下記の如き理由に起因する

[0006]

円筒は軸方向の位置に拘わらず軸直角断面の直径が同一であるのに反し、軸直角断面の直径が軸方向の位置によってそれぞれ異になる球面体の形状特性(図 4)のため、円筒におけるように公式 t a n $H=\pi$ D/Lを用いてリードを任意の大きさに設定しても、工具の直径Dが軸方向の位置によって異なるため、ヘリックス角Hは各位置毎に異なる値になってしまい、結果として、一定のヘリックス角は期待し得なくなる。

[0007]

一方、球面体の"軸"と"球面"が互いに交差する二つの点を連結する球面上のいずれの形態の曲線も軸を中心として回転させると、その軌跡は、図5に示すように、球面を形成するため、形状やヘリックス角が一定か否かに拘わらず、刃を任意に球面上に配列した後、工具を回転させて切削すると、被加工物に同一の

大きさの球面が形成される。

[0008]

このような点から、"一定角度の螺旋形刃を有する球形転削工具"の出現の必要性が低減したのであろうと思われる。即ち、使用上の効率と性能は劣るとしても加工形状は満足し得たため、その出現が切に要望されなかったのである。このことによりボールエンドミル等の既存の球形転削工具が、切削能率上スクエアエンドミルのように一定へリックス角を有する円筒形転削工具より大いに後れをとる問題があった。

[0009]

(発明の開示)

本発明の目的は、これら既存の工具が有する欠点を刃の形状面から解決しようとするもので、特に刃を構成しているそれぞれの幾何学的点が描く軌跡、またはその点の配列により解決しようとするものである。即ち、球面上で刃が形成しているそれぞれの点を通過する接線が工具軸と一定へリックス角を維持するようにして、円筒形転削工具の主切刃が有する加工能率を球形転削工具の主切刃に具現させた球形転削工具を提供することにある。

[0010]

前記の目的を達成するために、本発明による転削工具は、球面上に刃を配置した切削工具であって、前記刃のヘリックス角がいずれの位置においても一定であることを特徴とする。

[0011]

また、前記球面上の一定へリックス角を基礎にして所定領域が小さいリリーフ 角と広いランド幅から成るのが望ましい。

[0012]

また、前記刃は胴体と同一の材料から成るのが望ましい。

[0013]

更に、前記転削工具は、鋼製の胴体に超軽合金・高速度鋼などの工具材料から 成る刃部を溶着または機械的手段により固着させるのが望ましい。

[0014]

(発明を実施するための最良の形態)

以下において、本発明の属する技術分野において通常の知識を有する者が本発明を容易に実施し得る程度に本発明による球形転削工具を説明する。

[0015]

[0016]

つまり、球面上の球中心角が β (β = 0° ~ 90°)である位置の軸直角断面で基準平面から" β ・tanH"の位置に刃が配置されると、この刃はH°(Degree)の完璧な一定へリックス角を有するようになるのである。即ち、工具使用条件に適合するヘリックス角を設定した後、その角のtan値が定数、球中心角 β が変数である比例式で軸回転角を算出し、その交差点を連結すると、"設定した大きさ"の一定へリックス角を有する曲線、即ち、刃になるのである。その一例として30°の一定へリックス角の軌跡を図3に示した。

[0017]

前記公式 " $y = \beta \cdot t$ a n H" における一定へリックス角を備えるために必要な要素は、球中心角と軸回転角だけで、球の大きさ、即ち、半径 r とは関係がない。これは、円筒形転削工具のヘリックス発生が工具の直径 D、即ち、2 r に従属されることと大いに異なる点であり、同一の値の一定へリックス角を有する球

面転削工具であればその直径に拘わらず一つのカムで、或いは数値制御式機械においては一つのプログラムで製作・再研削することができる長所がある。また、 刃が一定の相関関係により形成されるため、球面上に配置することも容易である。

[0018]

球形転削工具が一定へリックス角を有することにより得られる画期的な長所は、刃のリリーフ面形状としてエクセントリックリリーフ(Eccentric Relief;図7c)を取ることができる点である。従来の球形転削工具は、全てコンケーブ(Concave)形態(図7a)であったり、通常の状態ではないがフラット(Flat)形態(図7b)を取るしかなかった。この場合はリリーフ(relief)の機能を生かすためにランド幅を小さくしたり、リリーフ角を増加させるしかないため、刃の強度が弱くなる。この場合の問題は工具の直径が小さい程、工具軸に近い刃である程深刻である。

[0019]

従って、従来の球形転削工具は、高い移送速度(Feedrate)で運転することができない。前記コンケーブやフラット形態の問題点を補完したエクセントリックリリーフは、リリーフ角をR、研削砥石のセッテイング角をSとするとき、tanS=tanR・tanHの関係下に生成される。刃の位置毎にヘリックス角が異なると、これに従って砥石のセッテイング角Sも変わらなければならないが、これは現実的に不可能である。反面、刃が一定ヘリックスを有するようになると、砥石のセッテイング角Sを固定させたままエクセントリックリリーフ形態の刃のリリーフ角を形成させることができるようになる。このような場合、相対的に小さいリリーフ角と広いランド幅(図8c)で刃を補強することができるため、高い移送速度で運転することができ、よって加工効率を大幅増加させることができる。

[0020]

また、前記刃は胴体と同一の材料で成ったり、鋼製の胴体に超軽合金・高速度 鋼などの工具材料で成った刃部を溶着または機械的手段により固着させるのが望 ましい。

[0021]

本発明において一定角度というのは、"与えられた刃の長手内にあるいずれの点においても同一の大きさの角度を有すること"を意味し、リードというのは"螺旋形刃先を有する工具において工具が1回転する間に刃先が工具の軸方向へ前進した距離"を意味し、工具の直径というのは工具の外周を形成する直径をいう。また、"円筒に形成されたヘリックス(螺旋)"と同一の概念で、円錐または球面に形成された渦巻き状の曲線を渦線(Spiral)といい、渦線と工具中心軸が成す角を渦線角(Spiral angle)と称し、ヘリックス角と区分する場合もあるが、本発明においては概念の混乱を避けるためにヘリックス角と渦線角を共にヘリックス角と称した。

[0022]

本発明は、上記記載のような実施例に限ってのみ説明したが、これにのみ限定 されるものではなく、当業者には本発明の範囲と思想から脱することなくいろい ろな変形や修正が可能であろう。

[0023]

以上の説明の通り、本発明は、刃が一定のヘリックスを有しながらエクセント リックリリーフ形態の刃のリリーフ角を形成させて、相対的に小さいリリーフ角 と広いランド幅で刃を補強して高い移送速度で運転することができ、よって、加 工効率を大幅増加させることができる効果が提供される。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】

図1は、従来の球形転削工具の形状と構成を示した正面図である。

【図2】

図2は、従来の円筒形転削工具におけるヘリックス角・リードおよび工具直径の相関関係を示した説明図である。

[図3]

図3は、従来の球形転削工具の刃配置例と30°の一定へリックスで刃を配置した例の正面図と側面図である。

【図4】

図4は、一般的に軸方向の位置によって軸直角断面の直径が異になる球面体の形状特性を示した説明図である。

【図5】

図5は、一般的に球面体が回転するとき、球面上の任意曲線が描く軌跡は球面であることを示した説明図である。

【図6】

図6は、本発明による球面上に一定へリックスが形成されたとき、球中心角・ 軸回転角およびへリックス角の相関関係を示した説明図である。

【図7】

図7は、転削工具の刃形状を示した要部正面図であって、(a)は従来のコンケーブリリーフの形状、(b)は従来のフラットリリーフの形状、(c)は本発明に因り球面刃先にも適用することができるようになったエクセントリックリリーフの形状を示した。

【図8】

図8は、転削工具の中心部の刃形状と加工物形状との比較図であって、(a) は従来のスクエアエンドミルの中心部の刃形状(フラットリリーフ)、(b) は従来の球形転削工具の中心部の刃形状(コンケーブリリーフ)、(c) は本発明による球形転削工具の中心部の刃形状(エクセントリックリリーフ)を示した。

【符号の説明】

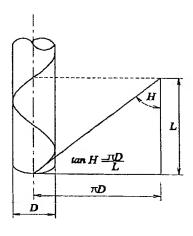
- H ヘリックス角
- D 直径
- し ヘリックスのリード
- n 各地点の位置を示す呼称番号
- ß 球中心角
- y 軸回転角
- r 半径
- 1 1次リリーフランド幅
- R リリーフ角



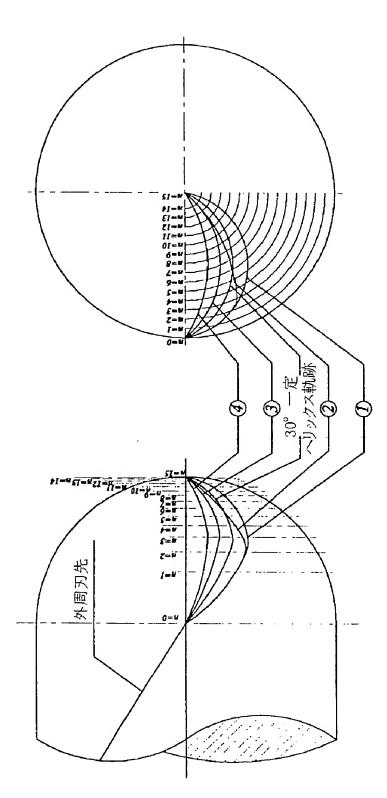


【図2】

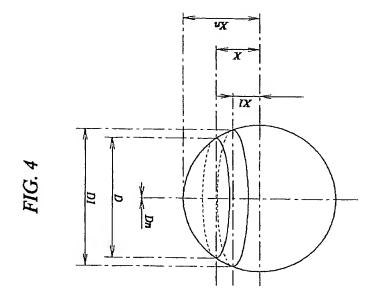
FIG. 2



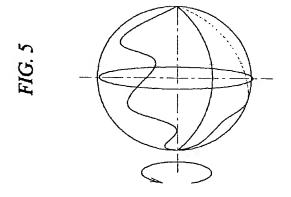
【図3】



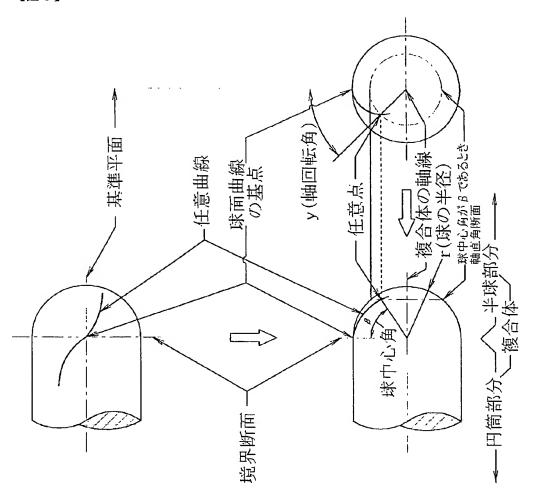
[図4]



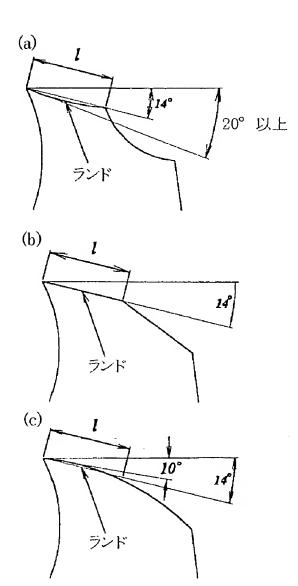
【図5】



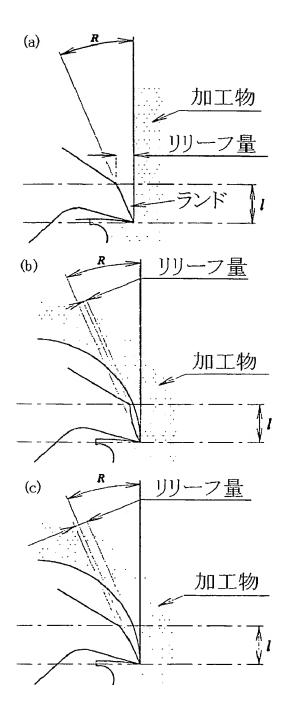
【図6】



【図7】



【図8】



【国際調査報告】

	INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPO	ORT	International applicati	
A. CLAS	SIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		PCT/KR 99/006	71
IPC7: B 2				
According to	International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both n	ational classification	and IPC	
D. PULL)2 2FARCHED			
Minimum de	ncumentation searched (classification system followed	by classification sy	mbols)	
	3 C 5/10, 5/12, 5/14			
Documentat	ion searched other then minimum documentation to th	c extent that such do	ecuments are included i	n the fields searched
Electronic d	ata base consulted during the international search (nan	ne of data base and,	where practicable sean	ch terms used)
WPI, EPO		·	,	
C. DOCL	IMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where approp	riate, of the relevant	passages	Relevant to claim No.
Α	EP 0591122 A1 (SANDVIK AKTIEB) (06.04.94) fig. 1.	OLAG) 06 Apri	l 1994	1-4
Α	US 5725338 A (CABARET et al.) 10 N	Aarch 1998 (10	.03.98) fig. 1.	1-4
Α	EP 0559961 A1 (HITACHI TOOL EN 15 September 1993 (15.09.93) fig. 16,1	GINEERING L 7.	TD.)	1-4
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Funher	documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.	See pate	nt family onnex.	
Special ca	regories of cited documents:	"T" later document p	ublished after the internati	ional filing date or propiny
A" document considered	regories of cited documents: defining the general state of the an which is not to be of particular relevance	"T" later document p	utilished after the internationality with the application	ional filing date or provisy n but cited to understand
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September 10, 2002

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

(Technical field)

The ball end mill with which this invention forms the cutting edge on the spherical surface (Ball End Mills), It enables it to make the relief angle of an eccentric relief gestalt form especially about globular form shaving-by-rolling tools, such as a taper edge ball end mill (Taper Ball End Mills). Since a cutting edge can be relatively reinforced with a small relief angle and a large land width, it can operate by high flow velocity and is related with the globular form shaving-by-rolling tool which can therefore carry out the steep increment of the processing effectiveness.

[0002]

(Background technique)

The cutting edge of a globular form shaving by-rolling tool like the conventional ball end mill Passage [in drawing 1], it consists of parts for a part for the cutting part on the spherical surface (it is called the spherical-surface edge-of-a-blade section or the spherical-surface edge of a blade), and the cutting part on a periphery (it is called the periphery edge-of-a-blade section or the periphery edge of a blade). The spherical-surface edge-of-a-blade section has a function as a main cutting cutting edge (it is called a main cutting edge Main Cutting Edge and the following), and the periphery edge-of-a-blade section assists cutting of the spherical-surface edge-of-a-blade section, or consists of the means for forming a cutting edge on (auxiliary cutting:Auxiliary Cutting) and the spherical surface.

[0003]

In the case of the shaving-by-rolling tools (example: square end mill etc.) of the cylindrical shape which has arranged the main cutting edge in the same location as the periphery edge-of-a-blade section of such a globular form shaving-by-rolling tool Since a cutting edge can maintain easily the fixed angular relation-ship (fixed helix angle: call it the Rix angle to regularity below Constant Helix angle;) of arbitration to a tool medial axis, By giving the helix angle which suits the kind of material and working condition of workpiece, the tool engine performance can be raised remarkably. If a shaving-by-rolling tool comes to have the Rix angle to regularity, since the die length of a cutting edge is prolonged compared with the case where that is not right, the cutting load per unit length of a cutting edge is mitigated and it can cut continuously

(continuation cutting; Continuous cutting), the external impact at the time of cutting is minimized. Moreover, precision cutting is possible for raising the roughness (Roughness) of a processed surface etc., and the life of a cutting edge is also prolonged. Compared with the object for steel (Steel) cutting having Rix to the regularity around 30 degrees in the case of a cylindrical shape shaving-by-rolling tool, as for this, although a helix is because it is possible also in a tilt angle (Rake angle), most understands the object for aluminum easily also from the point of having Rix to the regularity around 45 degrees.

[0004]

Although the helix angle has the lead, and a tool diameter and a fixed correlation, if it passes through this relation, and the Rix angle is set into "H" and the diameter of "L" and a tool is set to "D" for a lead passage [in drawing 2], it can display it as tanHpiD/L. if "the periphery edge of a blade of a globular form shaving-by-rolling tool" and "the main cutting edge of a cylindrical shape shaving-by-rolling tool" with a fixed diameter of a tool set a lead as any value — that helix"H" comes to have a fixed value **** — reverse — becoming — the aforementioned advantage — easy — recognition — things are made. [0005]

In spite of, being able to give the helix of a fixed include angle to a cutting edge on the other hand and being able to raise the engine performance of a tool remarkably, the globular form shaving-by-rolling tool by which the spherical-surface edge of a blade has a tool medial axis and a fixed angular relation-ship (it is the Rix angle to regularity) has not appeared. Although it is in the condition which arranged the cutting edge without a fixed correlation and a fixed principle on the spherical surface in the range smoothly connected with free and the periphery edge of a blade, curvilinear [of <u>drawing 3</u>] ******* etc. is the example. This originates in the reason like the following.

[0006]

the diameter of a cylinder of an axial right-angle cross section is the same irrespective of the location of shaft orientations — contrary — the diameter of an axial right-angle cross section — the location of shaft orientations — respectively — different — ** — for the shape property (<u>drawing 4</u>) of a spherical-surface object Since the diameter D of a tool changes with locations of shaft orientations, helix angle H becomes a different value for every location, and it becomes impossible to expect the Rix angle to that of regularity as a result, even if it sets a lead as the magnitude of arbitration, using formula tanH=pi D/L as in a cylinder.

[0007]

When any curve of the gestalt on the spherical surface which connects two points that

the "shaft" and the "spherical surface" of a spherical-surface object cross mutually rotates a shaft as a core, on the other hand, the locus If a tool is rotated and it cuts after arranging a cutting edge on the spherical surface to arbitration irrespective of whether a configuration and a helix angle are fixed in order to form the spherical surface as shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, the spherical surface of the same magnitude will be formed in a workpiece.

[8000]

From such a point, it is thought that the need for the appearance of "the globular form shaving-by-rolling tool which has the screw type cutting edge of a fixed include angle" would decrease. That is, though the effectiveness and the engine performance on use were inferior, since the processing configuration might be satisfied, the appearance was not demanded eagerly. There was a problem which greatly lags behind from the cylindrical shape shaving-by-rolling tool in which the existing globular form shaving-by-rolling tools, such as a ball end mill, have the Rix angle to regularity like a cutting efficiency top square end mill by this.

[0009]

(Indication of invention)

The purpose of this invention tends to solve the fault which the tool of these existing has from the shaped surface of a cutting edge, and it is going to solve it according to the array of the locus which each geometric point which constitutes especially the cutting edge draws, or its point. That is, it is in offering the globular form shaving-by-rolling tool which made the main cutting edge of a globular form shaving-by-rolling tool embody the processing efficiency which the main cutting edge of a cylindrical shape shaving-by-rolling tool has, as the tangent which passes each point which the cutting edge forms on the spherical surface maintains the Rix angle to a tool shaft and regularity.

[0010]

In order to attain the aforementioned purpose, the shaving-by-rolling tool by this invention is a cutting tool which has arranged the cutting edge on the spherical surface, and the helix angle of said cutting edge is characterized by the fixed thing also in which location.

[0011]

Moreover, it is desirable for a predetermined field to consist of a small relief angle and a large land width on the basis of the Rix angle to the regularity on said spherical surface. [0012]

Moreover, as for said cutting edge, consisting of the same ingredient as a fuselage is

desirable.

[0013]

Furthermore, as for said shaving-by-rolling tool, it is desirable to make the cutting part which changes from tool materials, such as a super-light alloy and high-speed steel, to a steel fuselage fix by joining or the mechanical means.

[0014]

(The best gestalt for inventing)

Those who have the usual knowledge in the technical field to which this invention belongs to below explain the globular form shaving-by-rolling tool by this invention to extent which can carry out this invention easily.

[0015]

the time of a fixed helix being formed on the spherical surface according [drawing 6] to this invention - a ball - a central angle - it is the explanatory view showing the correlation of - shaft angle of rotation and a helix angle. The globular form shaving by rolling tool of this invention is "the cylinder and the complex (henceforth complex) of a semi-sphere" with which the cylinder which has the radius r of the same magnitude, and the semi-sphere were mutually combined bordering on the axial right-angle cross section (henceforth a boundary cross section). The case where the curve of the gestalt of arbitration is drawn on the front face is assumed. A boundary cross section and a curved intersection "The radix point of a spherical surface curve", the angle on which "the radius of an any selected point" on the curve which calls a "base plane" the virtual flat surface containing the radix point of a spherical-surface curve and the axis of complex, and is in the spherical surface constitutes the angle accomplished with a base plane with "the axial angle of rotation y" and a boundary cross section -- "ball -- central angle beta", then the location of an any selected point can be displayed as r, beta, and y. When an applicant defines the interrelation of r, beta, and y and a curve (or each point which forms the cutting edge) maintains the same helix angle H on the spherical surface, y and beta began to reveal that it is mutually subordinate considering "tanH" as a medium, i.e., the relation of "y=beta-tanH."

[0016]

that is, the ball on the spherical surface "when a cutting edge is arranged from a base plane in the location of "beta-tanH" in the axial right-angle cross section of the location whose central angle is beta (beta= 0 degree - 90 degrees), this cutting edge comes to have the Rix angle to H degrees (Degree) perfect regularity. namely, the tan value of the angle after setting up the helix angle which suits a tool service condition "a constant and a ball "a central angle" if beta computes an axial angle of rotation by the

proportional expression which is a variable and connects the crossing, it will become the curve which has the fixed helix angle of "the set-up magnitude", i.e., a cutting edge. The locus of a 30-degree fixed helix angle was shown in <u>drawing 3</u> as the example. [0017]

an element required in order to have a fixed helix angle in said formula "y=beta-tanH" -- a ball -- it is only a central angle and an axial angle of rotation, and the magnitude r of a ball, i.e., a radius, is unrelated. If helix generating of a cylindrical shape shaving-by-rolling tool is the diameter D of a tool, i.e., a greatly different point from being subordinate to 2r, and this is a spherical-surface shaving-by-rolling tool which has the fixed helix angle of the same value, it has the advantage which is one cam, or can set to a numerical-control type machine, and can manufacture and regrind by one program irrespective of the diameter. Moreover, since a cutting edge is formed of a fixed correlation, arranging on the spherical surface is also easy.

[0018]

The epoch-making advantage acquired when a globular form shaving-by-rolling tool has a fixed helix angle is the point that eccentric relief (Eccentric Relief; drawing 7 c) can be taken as a relief side configuration of a cutting edge. All the conventional globular form shaving-by-rolling tools could not but be concave (Concave) gestalten (drawing 7 a), and although they were not in the usual condition, they could not but take the flat (Flat) gestalt (drawing 7 b). In this case, in order [which is not spread] to make a land width small in order to employ the function of relief (relief) efficiently, or to make a relief angle increase, the reinforcement of a cutting edge becomes weak. The problem in this case is so so serious that it is a cutting edge near a tool shaft that the diameter of a tool is small. [0019]

Therefore, the conventional globular form shaving by-rolling tool cannot be operated by high flow velocity (Feedrate). The eccentric relief which complemented the trouble of said concave and flat gestalt is generated under the relation of tanS=tanR-tanH, when setting R and the setting angle of a grinding stone to S for a relief angle. This is actually impossible, although the setting angle S of a grinding stone must change according to this if it passes for every location of a cutting edge and the Rix angles differ. On the other hand, if a cutting edge comes to have a fixed helix, the relief angle of the cutting edge of an eccentric relief gestalt can be made to form, while the setting angle S of a grinding stone had been made to fix. In such a case, since a cutting edge can be relatively reinforced with a small relief angle and a large land width (drawing 8 c), it can operate by high flow velocity and, therefore, the steep increment of the processing effectiveness can be carried out.

[0020]

Moreover, as for said cutting edge, it is desirable to make the cutting part which grew into the fuselage of steel [**** / changing with the same ingredient as a fuselage] with tool materials, such as a super-light alloy and high-speed steel, fix by joining or the mechanical means.

[0021]

A fixed include angle means "having the include angle of the same magnitude also in which point in the straight side of the given cutting edge" in this invention, a lead means "the distance in which the edge of a blade moved forward to the shaft orientations of a tool while the tool rotated one time in the tool which has the screw-type edge of a blade", and the diameter of a tool says the diameter which forms the periphery of a tool. Moreover, although the curled form curve formed in a cone or the spherical surface may be called line vortex (Spiral), the angle which a line vortex and a tool medial axis constitute may be called a line vortex angle (Spiral angle) and it may classify with a helix angle with the same concept as "the helix (spiral) formed in the cylinder", in order to avoid derangement of a concept in this invention, both the helix angle and the line vortex angle were called the helix angle.

[0022]

Although this invention was explained only by having restricted it to an example like the above-mentioned publication, probably, various deformation and corrections will be possible, without not being limited only to this and escaping from the range and thought of this invention to this contractor.

[0023]

As the above explanation, this invention makes the relief angle of the cutting edge of an eccentric relief gestalt form, having a helix with a fixed cutting edge, can reinforce a cutting edge with a small relief angle and a large land width relatively, and can operate it by high flow velocity, and, therefore, the effectiveness that the steep increment of the processing effectiveness can be carried out is offered.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1]

<u>Drawing 1</u> is the front view having shown the conventional configuration and conventional configuration of a globular form shaving by rolling tool.

[Drawing 2]

<u>Drawing 2</u> is the explanatory view having shown the correlation of the helix angle and lead in the conventional cylindrical shape shaving-by-rolling tool, and a tool diameter.

[Drawing 3]

<u>Drawing 3</u> is the front view and side elevation of the example of cutting-edge arrangement of the conventional globular form shaving-by-rolling tool, and the example which has arranged the cutting edge by the 30-degree fixed helix.

[Drawing 4]

<u>drawing 4</u> ·· general ·· the location of shaft orientations ·· the diameter of an axial right-angle cross section ·· different ·· ** ·· it is the explanatory view having shown the shape property of a spherical surface object. [Drawing 5]

When a spherical surface object generally rotates <u>drawing 5</u>, the locus which the arbitration curve on the spherical surface draws is the explanatory view having shown that it was the spherical surface.

[Drawing 6]

the time of a fixed helix being formed on the spherical surface according [drawing 6] to this invention - a ball - a central angle - it is the explanatory view having shown the correlation of - shaft angle of rotation and a helix angle.

[Drawing 7]

<u>Drawing 7</u> is the important section front view having shown the cutting edge configuration of a shaving by rolling tool, and (a) showed the configuration of the eccentric relief which the configuration of the conventional concave relief and (b) can be based on the configuration of the conventional flat relief, and (c) can be based on this invention, and can be applied now also to the spherical surface edge of a blade.

[Drawing 8]

<u>Drawing 8</u> is the comparison Fig. of the cutting-edge configuration of the core of a shaving-by-rolling tool, and a workpiece configuration, and (a) showed the cutting-edge configuration (eccentric relief) of the core of the globular form shaving-by-rolling tool according [(c)] to this invention according [the cutting-edge configuration (flat relief) of the core of the conventional square end mill and (b)] to the cutting-edge configuration (concave relief) of the core of the conventional globular form shaving-by-rolling tool.

[Description of Notations]

H Pass and it is the Rix angle. D Diameter L Lead of a helix n Name number which shows the location of an every place point

beta a ball -- central angle y Axial angle of rotation r Radius l Primary relief land width R Relief angle

[Translation done.]